

A NEW SPECIES OF *ODONTODERES* FROM BRAZIL
(COLEOPTERA, CURCULIONIDAE, CHOLINAE)

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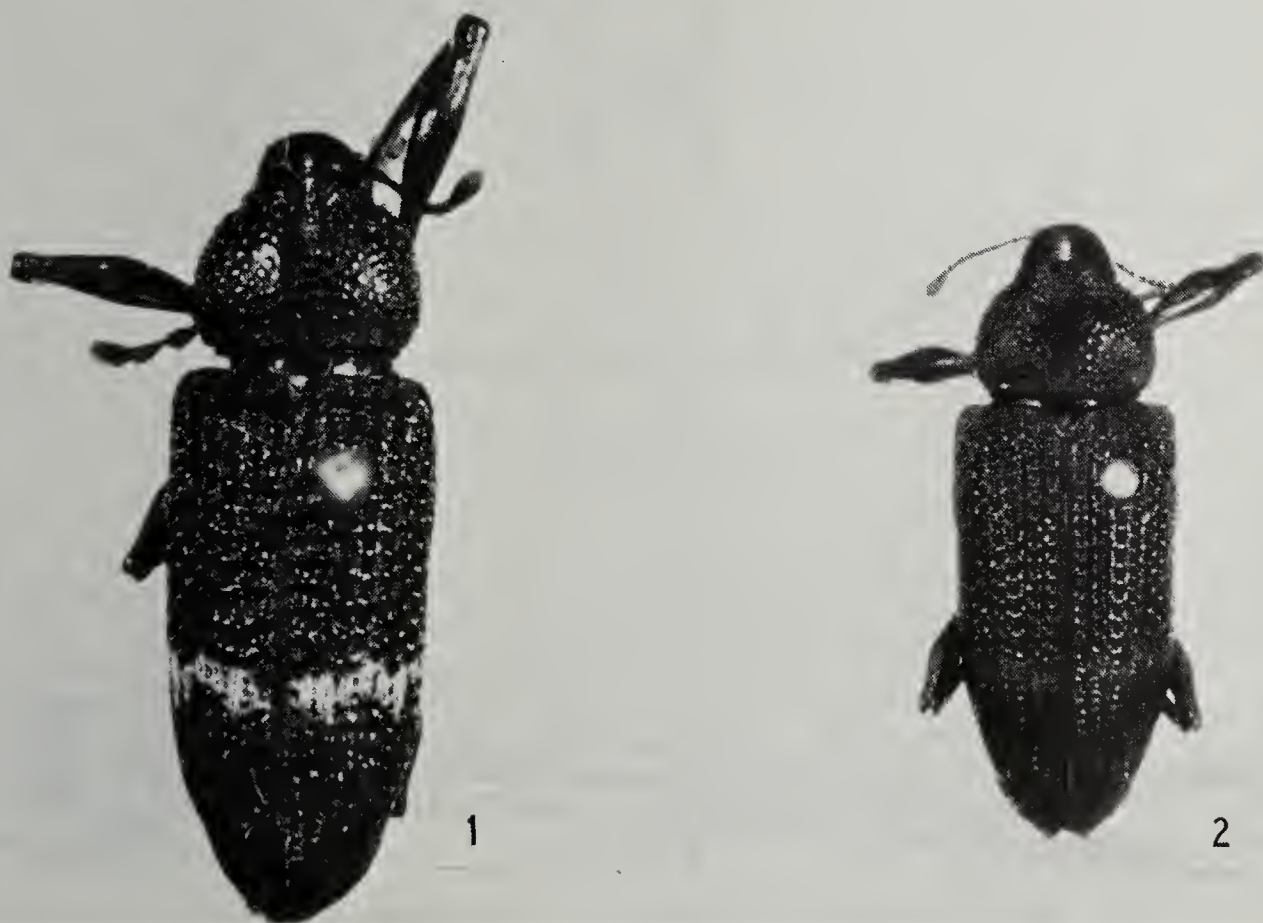
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After publication of my revision of *Odontoderes* (1974), I received from Dr. Hans Reichardt, Museu de Zoologia, São Paulo, 3 specimens of this genus, of which the female agreed with 2 females I had examined previously but did not describe because 1 of them was in rather bad condition and because I had no male. These specimens represent a new species which I call:

Odontoderes elongatus Vaurie, **new species**

Holotype male, Cachimbo, Para, Brazil, October, 1955, Padre Pereira, collector, and 1 female paratype, same data, in Museu de Zoologia, São Paulo; 1 male paratype, same locality, but November, 1955, J. A. Araujo, collector, in American Museum of Natural History; 1 female paratype, Rio de Janeiro, in Kuschel collection, DSIR, Auckland; 1 female paratype, Corumba, Mato Grosso, Brazil, in Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Diagnosis. *O. elongatus* differs from other species by being mostly black and shining rather than mottled with brown and white scales, by lacking white scales on pronotum, and by having only 1 postmedial transverse white scaly band on elytra or no band at all. Beak and elytra very long.



Figs. 1, 2. *Odontoderes elongatus*. 1. Type, male (15 mm.). 2. Paratype, female (20 mm.). Not to same scale.

Description of type. Male; 15 mm, shining black with white scales on scutellum and in transverse, slightly irregular band behind middle of elytra. Beak 1 1/2 times length of pronotum, apically feebly deflexed, dorsally multicarinate to near apex, ventrally punctate. Labium flat. Antennal funicle with segment 2 slightly longer than 1. Pronotum narrower than elytra; disc rather flat, medially impunctate; sides arcuate, front not spined but with 2 tubercles slightly more conspicuous than other tubercles. Scutellum subtriangular. Elytra almost 3 times length of pronotum; striae with deep foveae separated by transverse tubercles; intervals much narrower than striae and with sparse, wispy, semi-erect hairs about as long as scutellum; base straight; apexes angularly separate. Prosternum slightly concave; front coxae separated by width of funicular segment, mesially flattened; mesosternum tumid, hairy; coxae, metasternum, and concave abdominal segments 1 and 2 with long, wispy hairs. Front tibia with inner margin feebly sinuate; front tarsus longer and wider than other tarsi; tibiae with elongate punctures; legs not tuberculate. Median lobe with apex triangular, slightly tipped upward; parameres and strut of tegmen very long; basal sclerite not found.

Variation from type. The male paratype is almost exactly like the type. The 3 females are larger (17 to 20 mm.); beak straighter, longer (almost twice length of pronotum), smooth, ecarinate; elytra 3 times length of pronotum; abdomen convex, not concave, under side not abundantly hairy; and front of pronotum with lateral tubercles not conspicuous. The female from Rio de Janeiro lacks the elytral white band, but has scattered white flecks and minute brownish scales throughout the elytra, producing a grayish appearance. Wispy hairs on the elytral intervals of both sexes can be discerned in a good light, but are apparently lacking in the female from Corumba.

Remarks. This species belongs near the *morbillosus-spinicollis* group of *Odontoderes*, but the male lacks the pronotal spines characteristic of the group. The aedeagus is similar to those of these 2 species, and also to that of *O. sexmaculatus* Olivier. The general body shape resembles that of *O. insculptus* Vaurie (1974, fig. 21), but the elytra appear even longer and the apexes are separated in 2 little angles, not conjointly rounded; the aedeagus is quite different.



Figs. 3, 4. Generic characters of *Odontoderes*. 3. Antennal club and 7th funicular segment. 4. Canaliculate tibia.

A dissected female from Guaruja (?), São Paulo, may be this species, but the beak is shorter, less straight, and is only 1 1/2 times the length of the pronotum (as in the male of *elongatus*); there are no visible scales and the pronotum is tuberculate medially and laterally, but impunctate each side of the center.

In my key (1974: 12), *O. elongatus* would go to couplet 21 where it does not agree with either part. Therefore there should be substituted at 21 the following:

- 21(20). Small (10 to 13 mm.); elytra not more than twice length of pronotum; postmedial white scaly band oblique *brevis* Vaurie
- 21'. Larger (15 to 26 mm.); elytra 2 1/2 to 3 times length of pronotum; postmedial white band oblique or transverse, or elytra white-spotted, or indistinctly mottled, or immaculate 21a
- 21a(21'). Elytra 3 times length of pronotum, either without white marks or with postmedial white band transverse; pronotum immaculate *elongatus*
- 21a'. Elytra 2 1/2 times length of pronotum, mottled with indistinct whitish bands or stripes, or with large yellowish spots; pronotum generally with white lateral stripes 22

The genus *Odontoderes* is distinguished from other genera of *Cholinae* in having the outer edge of the tibiae bicarinate or canaliculate (fig. 4) and the sinuate basal segments of the antennal club clasped by the straight 7th funicular segment (fig. 3).

LITERATURE CITED

- VAURIE, P. 1974. Revision of the South American genus *Odontoderes* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Cholinae). Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2542: 1-35, figs. 1-85.



CORRECTION

I recently noticed that in my paper on the New World Gymnetini (Coleopt. Bull. 29(3):205-208) I made an unfortunate spelling error. The generic name *Cotinis* appears throughout the paper as "*Cotinus*", and *Heterocotinis* is spelled "*Heterocotinus*".

I also neglected to list *Aemilius* LeMoult and *Aemilius wagneri* LeMoult (1939; Novitates Entomologicae 10:79-80) from Argentina, these should probably be placed between *Gymnetis* and *Gymnetosoma*.

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